

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO. 25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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- At about 12:45 p.m. on 1 December 1952, about 100 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia drilled at squad level in the Infanterie Kaserne on Rudolf Breitscheid Strasse, Rathenow. At about 7:15 a.m. on 2 December, about 100 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia received individual drill and practiced position of the soldier. Other soldiers were maintaining motor vehicles. At 3 p.m. on 11 December, about 100 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia were seen at individual training and drill. At about 5 p.m. on 15 December, sedans occupied by officers entered the installation and stopped in front of the headquarters building. the officers observed were headquarters personnel returning from a conference. At 1 p.m. on 20 December, about 150 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia engaged in physical training in the barracks yard. At 4 p.m. on 26 December, about 350 to 400 troops wearing red-bordered epaulets with artillery insignia had fallen in in front of a barracks building. the barracks installation was occupied to capacity as previously.
- Prior to 27 December, the Pionier Kaserne on Rudolf Breitscheid Strasse appeared to be occupied to capacity as previously. On 24 November, about 100 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia marched to the Nordbahnhof (railroad station) to unload coal. Trucks hauled the coal to the installation, where it was unloaded in front of the fire house by about 100 other troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets. all troops came out of one barrack building. they belonged to one unit. At about 9:30 a.m., about 300 officers of all ranks observed a demonstration by troops with 6 x 122-mm model 38 field howitzers. The troops, in the strength of a battery, wore red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia. The soldiers performed mounting and dismounting and emplacing. the officers had come from all the barracks installations of the post. At about 10:30 a.m., 6 trucks, each towing a 122-mm field howitzer and each occupied by 5 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia left the installation for an undetermined destination. On 25 November, 65 to 70 guns, 90 percent of which

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were 122-mm field howitzers and the remaining 76.2-mm guns, were seen in the gun shed, which had recently been enlarged. At about 7:30 a.m. on 26 November, 400 to 450 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets had fallen in in front of each of the four quartering buildings. On 28 November, about 1,000 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets, including some with artillery insignia, engaged in drill at squad level and aiming practice with about 50 x 122-mm field howitzers. Between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on 1 December, 40 to 50 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia practiced target designation at a small mock village in the patch of woods in the installation area. About 150 to 200 troops were individually trained in position of the soldier and drill. Trucks

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_____ were seen at driving school practices. Until 10 a.m. on 2 December, all troops including the off duty stokers received political indoctrination. Subsequently, about 200 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia were drilled individually and engaged in aiming practice with 12 x 122-mm artillery pieces. In the morning hours of 3 December, 80 to 100 troops performed service of the piece drill on 12 x 122-mm field howitzers. They, subsequently, cleaned the guns. About 200 troops were seen at carbine marksmanship training and target firing practice. In the morning of 4 December, about 200 troops organized in five platoons received formation drill. Other soldiers practiced aiming with 12 x 122-mm field howitzers. On 16 December, 150 troops drilled at squad level and 30 troops were at aiming practice, while 2 officers and 50 troops carrying range finders, commander's telescopes and field glasses returned to the installation. At about 1 p.m. on 20 December, trucks _____ towing a 76.2-mm field gun left the installation. The trucks carried rifles and machine guns. _____ the weapons were to be adjusted. The construction of watchtowers and searchlight positions was being started in the installation.

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Colonel Kuzari (phonetical spelling) (fnu) was commanding officer of the installation.¹

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4. Observation of the Kraftfahrer Kaserne was made more difficult because of sentries continually patrolling the street.

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_____ the Kraftfahrer Kaserne was less occupied than the other two installations. At 3 p.m. on 26 December, about 100 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets with artillery insignia were seen at formation drill.

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5. The observation of the Ziethen Kaserne became almost impossible because of intensified security measures. Motor vehicles [redacted] 25X1
6. Prior to 20 December, the Infanterie Kaserne was occupied as previously by about 120 officers and 600 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets. Infantry training and small arms firing training was observed on several days. [redacted] 25X1
7. Prior to 20 December, the Pionier Kaserne was occupied as previously by about 100 to 120 officers and 800 to 900 troops who wore red-bordered black epaulets. Infantry training and training on up to 15 x 122-mm model 38 howitzers was observed.
8. Prior to 20 December, the Kraftfahrer Kaserne was occupied as previously by about 90 officers and about 1,000 troops wearing red-bordered black epaulets. [redacted] only infantry training. No heavy weapons were seen. A hospital allegedly for officers was being established in the former Pestalozzi Schule (school) on Friedrich Ebert Ring. 1 25X1
9. The ration supply section of the corps headquarters under the command of Major Danshek, former mess officer of the 2d Bn, supplied rations for all units of the Rathenow military post, including the VP units in the former Nietsch and Guenther factory and the barracks building in Premnitz. The ration supply section was staffed by 17 officers and 4 technical sergeants. [redacted] 25X1

Officers of the corps headquarters.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Rank</u>
Shamarov (fnu)	General
Tsvechen (fnu)	Major, executive officer
Fryodlovich (fnu)	Major (Med)
Lyonka (fnu)	Major
Nicolai Andreyevich	Major (Air Force)
Zonyasha (fnu)	Major (Air Force)
Mikhael Ilyanin	Captain (Air Force)
Ivanovna (fnu)	Lieutenant (Air Force)
Kirilovich (fnu)	Major
Alekseyevich Nikolay	Major
Iabka (fnu)	Major
Zezafinovich (fnu)	Captain
Domezatski Kazemiyertz	Captain
Ivan Bulba	Captain
Ivan Andreyevich	Senior Lieutenant
Konov (fnu)	Senior Lieutenant
Rodonyich (fnu)	Senior Lieutenant
Fanstrovski (fnu)	Senior Lieutenant
Fadeyev (fnu)	Senior Lieutenant
Tyulenin (fnu)	Senior Lieutenant
Bartelski (fnu)	Lieutenant
Shlodovka (fnu)	Lieutenant
Vorashilov (fnu)	Lieutenant
Zonichka (fnu)	Lieutenant
Krayevski (fnu)	Lieutenant
Porecki (fnu)	Lieutenant
Marusya (fnu)	Lieutenant

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Officers of the 1st Bn.

Maryevski (fnu)	Lieutenant Colonel, commanding officer
Grotto (fnu)	Lieutenant Colonel
Tropkin (fnu)	Major
Dovgi (fnu)	Major
Denshek (fnu)	Major, detached to the headquarters as mess officer
Tsvechen (fnu)	Captain
Tsastrov (fnu)	Major
Tsvechen (fnu)	Lieutenant
Kiyeska (fnu)	Lieutenant

Officers of the 2d Bn.

Kripanov (fnu)	Colonel
Lukaziyevitz (fnu)	Lieutenant Colonel
Andriyemov (fnu)	Lieutenant Colonel
Lichen (fnu)	Lieutenant Colonel
Tsander (fnu)	Major
Voichok (fnu)	Major
Tsiyeltski (fnu)	Captain
Televski (fnu)	Captain
Pizuldski (fnu)	Captain
Cazimir (fnu)	Captain, instructor for radio communication
Lopenzki (fnu)	Lieutenant
Svoboda (fnu)	Lieutenant
Shverniki (fnu)	Lieutenant
Boris (fnu)	Lieutenant (Med), in charge of the infirmary.

[redacted], the 1st Bn had a strength of 375 men, who daily received 30 g meat each; and the 2d Bn had a strength of 385.

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1. Comment. According to the present report, the occupation by the Hq IV Arty Corps and units of the 6th Arty Div of the barracks installations in Rathenow appears to have remained unchanged prior to mid-December 1952. [redacted]. The fact that the occupation of the Kraftfahrer Kaserne is light as mentioned [redacted] paragraph 4 of the present report may be because the 25th RL Brig which is carried in this installation has a lower TO than the other brigades of the division. The strength figures on the occupation of the Infanterie Kaserne and Kraftfahrer Kaserne are probably incorrect. Lieutenant Kolesnikov was reported [redacted] as administrative officer in the Pioneer Kaserne in Rathenow.

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2. [redacted] 25X1

3. Comment. Except for General Shamarov, Colonel Kripanov, Lieutenant Colonel Maryevski, Major Tsvechen and Major Dovgi [redacted] the officers mentioned are unknown. The units referred to as 1st and 2d Bn probably are two headquarters units of the IV Arty Corps or the 821st Arty Rcn Bn of the 6th Arty Div and a signal unit of the corps.

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